



# 2019

## *State of Poverty in Ohio*



Ohio Association of  
Community Action Agencies

***Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies***

Philip E. Cole, J.D., Executive Director  
Kathryn A. Clausen, Communications Director  
Josh Summer, Development Director  
140 E. Town St., Suite 1150  
Columbus, OH 43215  
phone: 614-224-8500 fax: 614-224-2587  
www.oacaa.org

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) exists to support, unify, and strengthen the Community Action Network in Ohio. Serving the needs of low-income families and individuals, Ohio’s forty-eight Community Action Agencies provide resources and opportunities to alleviate poverty and help all Ohioans become fully self-sufficient.

Each independent nonprofit agency is locally controlled and provides services unique to their communities so that low-income households can overcome their unique barriers. Agencies take a holistic approach to not only assist with the emergency needs of today but to build a foundation for long-term success tomorrow. Our network employs 6,500 people who administer over \$488 million and serve nearly 600,000 Ohioans annually.

Our 55-year history of helping people and changing lives not only seeks solutions to strengthen families but also communities.

***Strategic Research Group***

Kathleen Carr, Ph.D., Project Director  
Darby Schaaf, Senior Research Associate  
Jennifer Kangas, Research Associate  
995 Goodale Blvd.  
Columbus, OH 43212  
phone: 614-220-8860  
www.strategicresearchgroup.com

Strategic Research Group (SRG) is a small, women-owned private research and consulting firm located in Columbus, Ohio, that offers a full array of research services to clients seeking data for informed decision making. SRG was founded to offer high quality research services based on scientific principles to clients seeking information from their customers, constituents, or employees. SRG provides data collection, analysis, evaluation, and consultative services to a variety of clients representing a broad spectrum of interests including government entities, non-profit organizations, and private interests.

***Editorial Partner***

John Zidar, Designer and Illustrator  
phone: 614-679-4770  
www.johnzidar.com

John Zidar is a Columbus based creative with a focus in advertising. At the core of his work is a strong belief in the power of storytelling and human connection, and their importance to the success of a brand. These values are brought to life via his constant exploration of design, typography, illustration and writing, both in development of his paid work, as well as his individual passion projects.

LETTER FROM THE  
***Executive Director***

For over 25 years, the State of Poverty in Ohio Report has taken a deep look at poverty in our state. The challenges of poverty ebb and flow with the availability of jobs, access to transportation, affordable housing, and other factors like addiction—which we featured in last year’s report and remains a factor in Ohio. Through research and careful analysis, we have brought to light obstacles that low-income families face each day. Though its appearance has changed over the years, the purpose and value of this report has remained the same: to allow communities, our member agencies, elected officials, government entities and others gain a deeper understanding of poverty so that together we can make positive strides to alleviate its causes and effects so all Ohioans can thrive.

As a network, we believe Ohioans strive to be self-sufficient—meaning they can meet their basic needs without any government or other outside assistance. By reducing obstacles, we can make a positive impact on their journey. To do that we must know and understand why these factors create challenges so we can get to the root of the issues. Knowledge is the first step to change, and this report is a continuing evaluation of that process.

As our research progressed this year, we found strong correlations between access to transportation, affordable housing, and income opportunities. We found that Ohio counties with more affordable housing options have fewer opportunities for living-wage employment and transportation. And, counties with more access to transportation and jobs, have fewer affordable housing options. These factors have left families to make difficult and life-changing choices: move or stay where the jobs are, where the transportation is, or where housing is available. We believe Ohioans shouldn’t have to choose which obstacle to conquer and that they can overcome whatever is standing in the way of reaching their fullest potential.

Every day, the Community Action Network sees successes. Parents improve their skillsets and secure employment, children gain higher levels of academic achievement through education supports, and families secure affordable housing and meet basic needs. I encourage all who read this report to ask questions, share ideas, and join our network to create solutions that work for Ohioans.

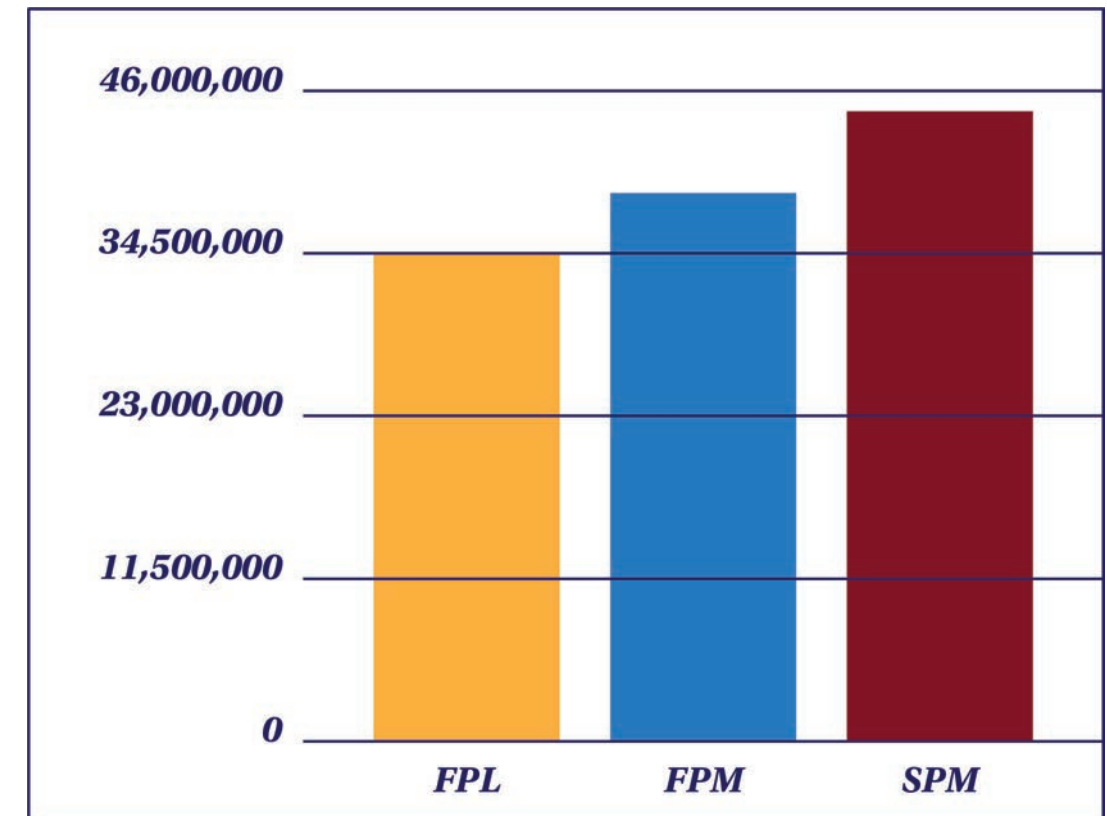
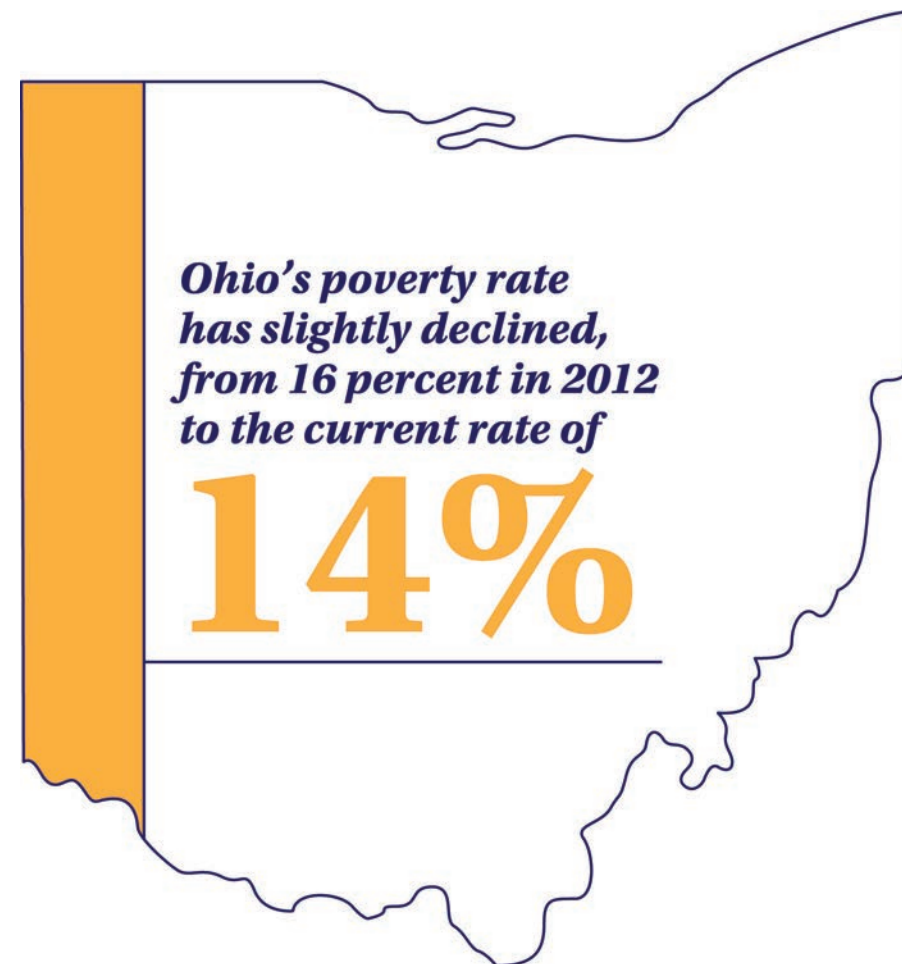
Sincerely,



**Philip E. Cole**  
Executive Director  
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies

# Defining Poverty

Since the 1960s, the most commonly-used definition of poverty in the United States has been the **Federal Poverty Level (FPL)**, which calculates a threshold based on family size and annual income. If a household is below the FPL threshold, they are experiencing poverty according to this definition. Since 2012, Ohio's poverty rate has slightly declined, from 16 percent to 14 percent; however, the way FPL measures poverty is not without flaws. In attempts to establish better ways to measure poverty, several formulas have been developed with different definitions and guidelines. It is important to consider these approaches in order to have a more comprehensive understanding of the scope and experience of poverty.



The number of Americans at or below the poverty line

The **Federal Poverty Measure (FPM)** and **Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)** were both established by the U.S. Census Bureau. The FPM is calculated based on a minimum food budget, while the SPM considers food along with housing, utilities, and other needs while also considering the value of government benefits as income. Neither measure adequately captures the necessary economic components, let alone the experience of poverty. Both are absolute in nature and neither is responsive to economic growth, changes in living standards, or taxes.



**Area Median Income** is a measure relating specifically to housing and is used by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development to establish thresholds for housing assistance. This household-level measure establishes a midpoint for all incomes in an area; a household below 80% of the AMI is considered lower income, below 50% is considered very low income, and below 30% is considered extremely low income.

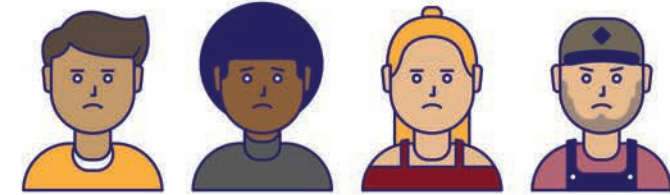
All of the varying federal poverty measures yield data that are significantly different from each other. As an example, in a recent report for the United Nations, it was indicated that 18.5 million Americans live in extreme poverty, while U.S. officials responded that figure was closer to 250,000 Americans.<sup>1</sup> The FPL, FPM, and SPM data vary by as much as 30 percent. Furthermore, none of the federal- and state-level measures inherently capture what poverty looks like at the local level. Poverty-level wages in an urban region may not stretch as far, while less-measurable factors such as lack of public transportation may have a more significant impact in rural regions.

The current federal measures also cannot adequately capture the experience of episodic poverty and instead presume a steady source of income across a year. In situations of episodic unemployment, temporary work, or reliance upon commission-based, tip-based, or “gig economy” work, income can fluctuate widely, resulting in episodic poverty. A recent survey finding that four in 10 Americans would not be able to cover an unexpected \$400 expense out of pocket speaks to the tenuous nature of household finances for many people.

## *Measures such as the Self-Sufficiency Standard can do a better job of incorporating other factors into the equation*

Measures such as the Self-Sufficiency Standard can do a better job of incorporating other factors into the equation. Families have different needs based on their composition, and simply considering the standard factor of family size cannot capture the needs of everyone in the home. The number of adults and children, their ages and care needs, and other factors are considered in the Self-Sufficiency Standard. In addition, location and the local cost of living are also factored into the calculation of the necessary income to provide all of a family’s basic needs without assistance. The Self-Sufficiency Standard tool is available on OACAA’s website at <http://oacaa.org/self-sufficiency-calculator/>.

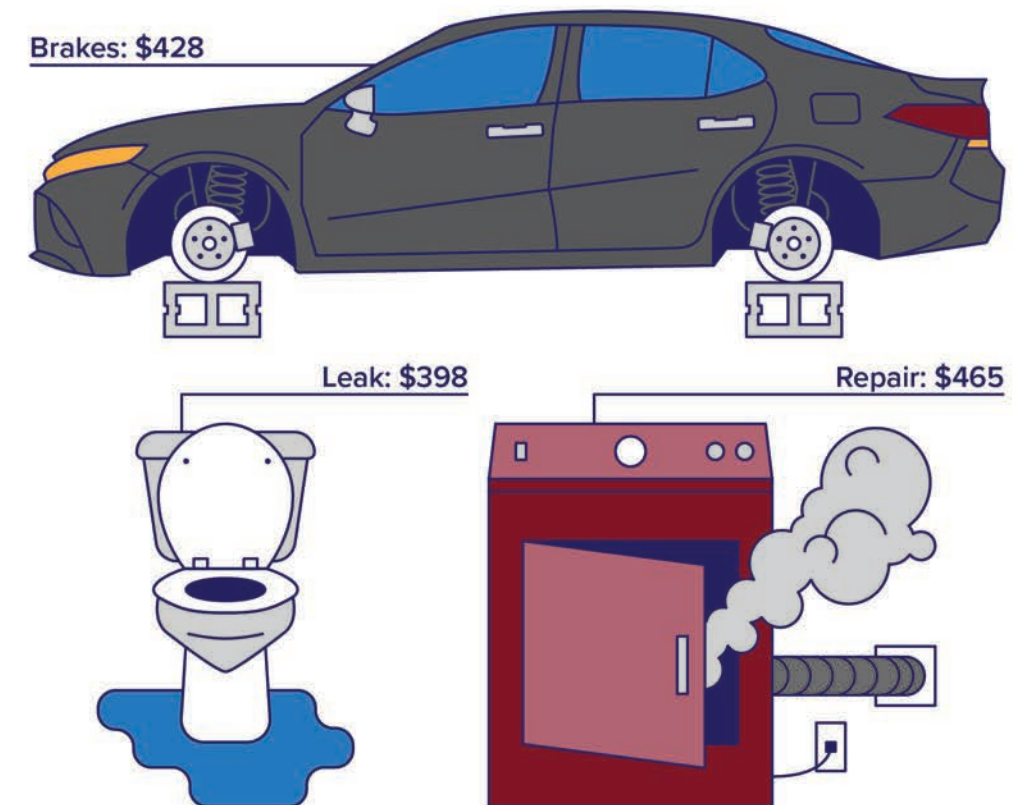
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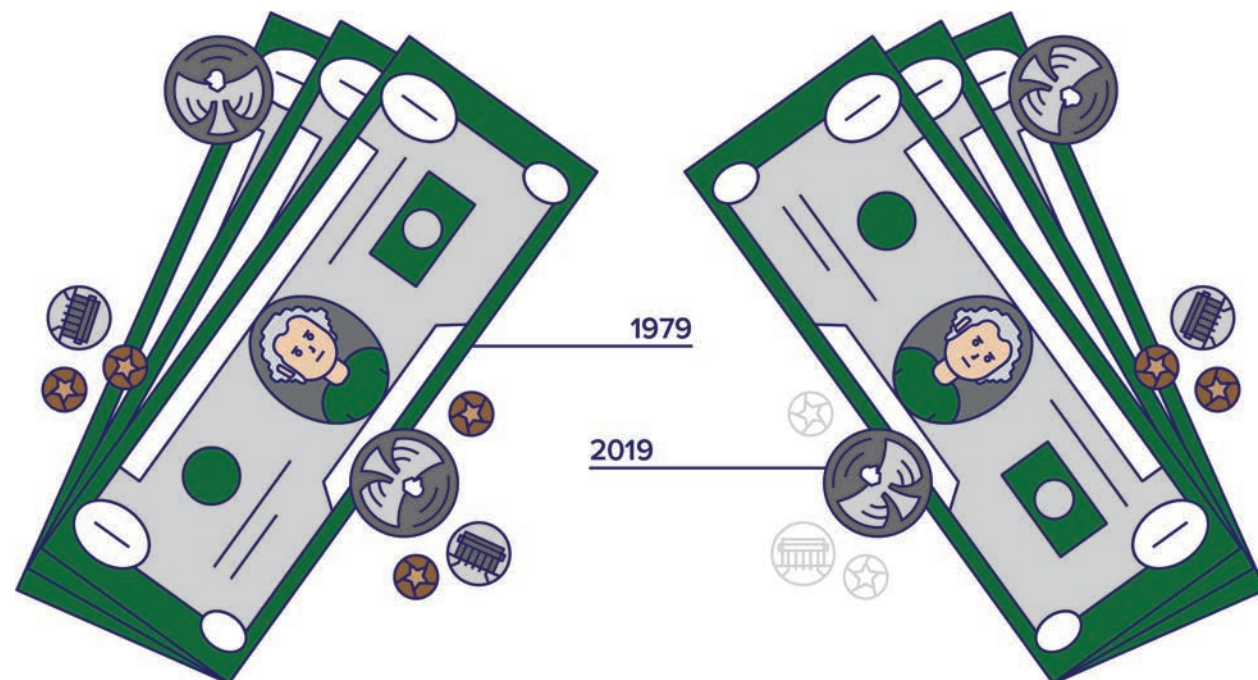


<sup>1</sup> <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2018/06/25/trump-team-rebukes-u-n-saying-it-overestimates-extreme-poverty-in-america-by-18-million-people/>

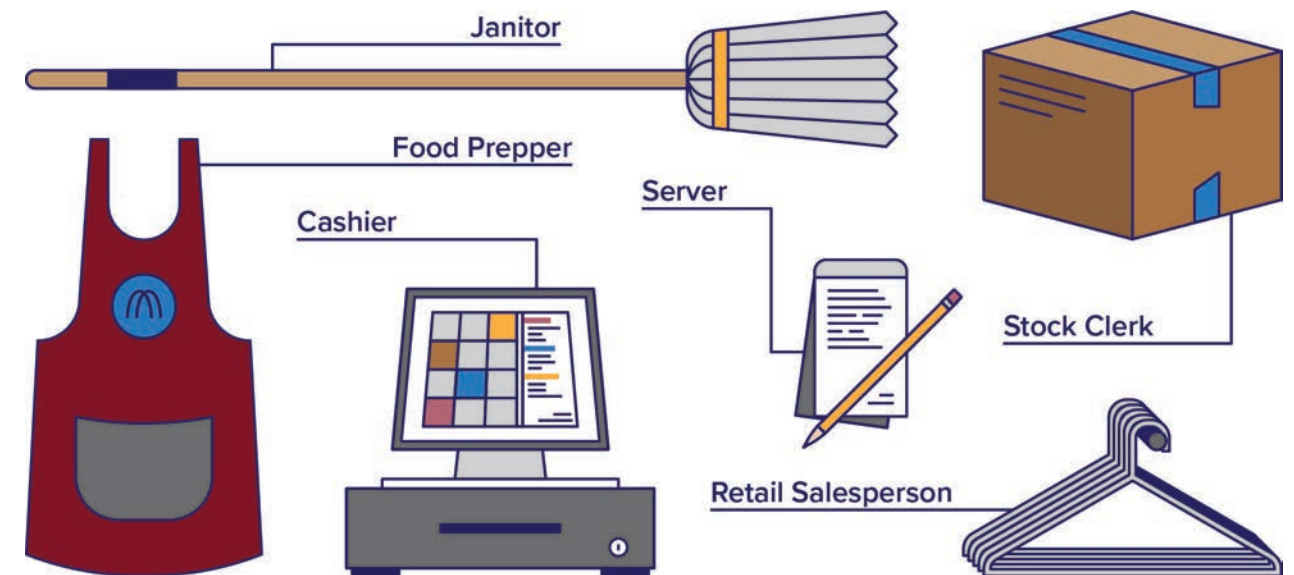
# Income

A number of economic indicators show positive signs for both Ohio and the nation at large. While Ohio's unemployment rate has continuously been higher than the national unemployment rate since 2015, the state recently had one of the lowest monthly rates over the past decade at 4.5 percent.<sup>2</sup> Ohio also has had strong job growth of 2.1 percent, which even managed to eclipse the national rate in 2018.<sup>3</sup>

Unfortunately, Ohio's low unemployment and high job growth have not led to increased wages for Ohioans. Despite worker productivity increasing by two-thirds since 1979, wages have only increased by 3.8 percent after adjusting for inflation. In fact, the bottom 10th percentile of wage earners actually make seven cents per hour less than they did in 1979, after adjusting for inflation.<sup>4</sup>



**The bottom 10th percentile of wage earners actually make *seven cents per hour less* than they did in 1979**



**Six of the top ten most common occupations in Ohio have a median wage low enough that a family of three would qualify for food assistance even though they are working full-time**

While the overall mean annual wage in Ohio is \$48,220, not all households are so fortunate. Six of the top ten most common occupations in Ohio have a median wage low enough that a family of three would qualify for food assistance even though they are working full-time. To put this in perspective, these six fields employ one of out of every ten workers in Ohio.<sup>5</sup> Not only do workers earn low wages in these fields, but they are often offered only part-time hours and lack benefits. Individuals frequently have no other choice but to work multiple part-time jobs in an effort to earn the income of one full-time job while still lacking benefits such as healthcare or sick time.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.policymattersohio.org/research-policy/fair-economy/work-wages/job-watch/despite-recent-slowdown-2018-best-year-for-ohio-job-growth-since-1994>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

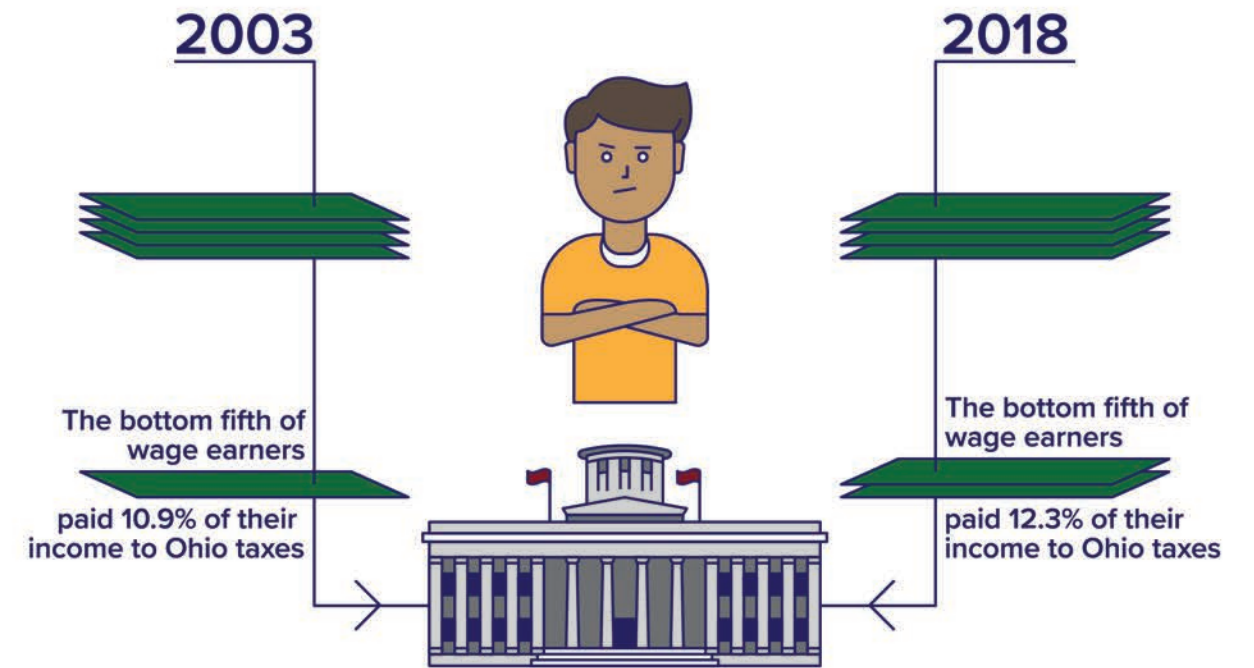
<sup>5</sup> <https://www.policymattersohio.org/files/assets/oesfactsheetsohio2018.pdf>



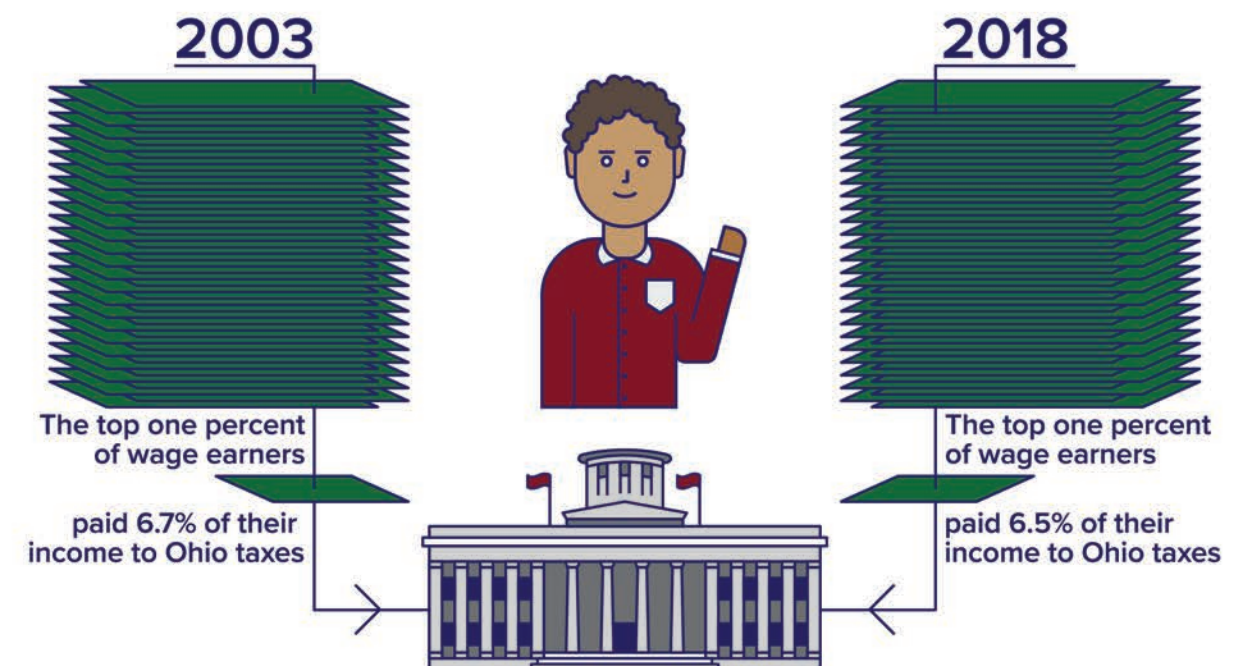
Income inequality is notable in Ohio, which ranks 29th out of 50 states. The average annual income of the top one percent is 18.6 times greater than that of the remaining 99 percent. The income gap is typically higher in urban areas, such as Hamilton County which is nearly 30 percent different, and lower in rural areas such as Morgan County which is about eight percent different.<sup>6</sup> A household in the top one percent makes in 10 days—a pay period, for many workers—what a family of four at the poverty threshold makes in an entire year.

In addition to wage changes largely leaving the lowest-income segments behind, Ohio's tax structure also increasingly affects the poorest segments of society. In 2003, the bottom fifth of wage earners paid 10.9 percent of their income to Ohio taxes; the top one percent only paid 6.7 percent of their income to Ohio taxes. In 2018, the bottom fifth paid 12.3 percent of their income in state and local taxes, while those in the top one percent only paid 6.5 percent.<sup>7</sup> Lower-income Ohioans are working harder, being more productive, and are still making less money while paying more taxes.

***A household in the top one percent makes in 10 days, what a family of four at the poverty threshold makes in an entire year***



***Lower-income Ohioans are working harder, being more productive, and are still making less money while paying more taxes***



<sup>6</sup> <https://www.epi.org/multimedia/unequal-states-of-america/#/Ohio>

<sup>7</sup> Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States, 2nd and 6th Editions. The Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy.

# Transportation

Transportation is a critical issue for people experiencing poverty. Getting to both food and work require transportation, whether public or private. And concepts like **food deserts**<sup>8</sup> and **job hubs**<sup>9</sup>, which are defined by geographical distance to grocery stores and work, are real concerns for Ohioans in all areas of the state.

Employment statistics have suggested that nearly half of Ohio’s workforce commute outside their county of residence.<sup>10</sup> This is significant because many public transit services are city- or county-based and do not cross into other cities or counties causing employees to be dependent on private transportation options. Across Ohio, commute times average 24 minutes, one-way.<sup>11</sup> This is not the case, however, when employees rely on public transportation as their means to get to work. In the Cincinnati area, for example, only 10 percent of jobs can be accessed by public transit in less than an hour, and in outlying counties of northeast Ohio, less than 10 percent of regional jobs can be accessed in less than 90 minutes.<sup>12, 13</sup>



*Less than 20 percent  
of jobs in Ohio’s biggest  
metro areas can be accessed  
in less than 60 minutes*

<sup>8</sup> Areas with limited access to affordable and nutritious food.  
<sup>9</sup> Areas where economic activity and employment opportunities are concentrated.  
<sup>10</sup> Ohio Statewide Transit Needs Study, Final Report, January 2015. Ohio Department of Transportation.  
<sup>11</sup> 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.  
<sup>12</sup> Access Across America: Transit 2017. Center for Transportation Studies, University of Minnesota.  
<sup>13</sup> <https://www.clevelandfed.org/newsroom-and-events/publications/a-look-behind-the-numbers/albntn-20151123-a-long-ride-to-work-job-access-and-public-transportation-in-northeast-ohio.aspx>



With few exceptions, Ohioans depend on affordable transportation options to get to work, the grocery store, school, church, doctor’s appointments, or to complete other daily living tasks. With about a third of Ohio counties having no access at all to public transportation, nearly a million people—predominantly in rural regions of the state, several of which also have the highest poverty rates—are dependent on private means such as owning a car. Nearly 400,000 Ohio households had no vehicle available to them, and over 1.5 million only had access to one vehicle—meaning they are just one breakdown or repair job away from having no options.

***About a third of Ohio counties,  
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to public transportation***



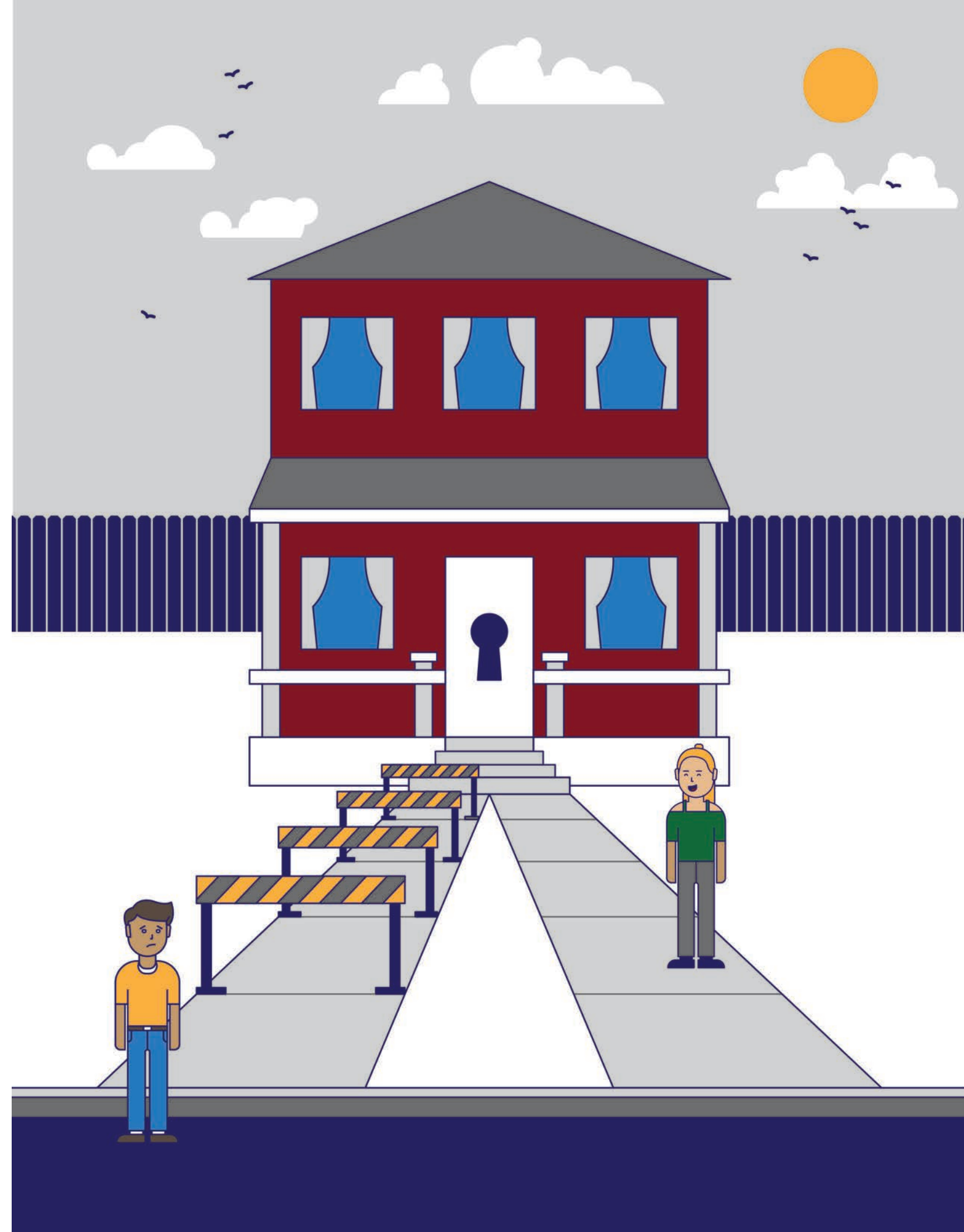
# Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is traditionally defined as housing costs, including utilities, that are below 30 percent of a household's income. As discussed earlier in this report, Area Median Income is a measure used by HUD to establish thresholds for housing assistance. Households who spend more than 30 percent of their income are considered **cost-burdened**. Nearly half of Ohio's renters and one-fifth of homeowners are cost-burdened. Additionally, one in every four renting households is severely cost-burdened—meaning they spend at least half of their income on housing.<sup>14</sup>

Fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Ohio is \$793 dollars. In order to reasonably afford this housing, a worker must make \$15.25 per hour. However, the average renter wage in Ohio is just \$13.32 an hour, indicating that, on average, renters cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment in Ohio.

*The average wage for a renter in Ohio is  
\$1.93/hour less than the minimum  
needed to afford rent for  
a two-bedroom apartment*

For minimum wage workers, the outlook is bleaker. A minimum wage worker would need to work 57 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom residence, or 74 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom residence.<sup>15</sup> In fact, when looking at county-level estimates, in all but five of Ohio's 88 counties, a household needs to have more than one full-time mean renter wage to afford a two-bedroom residence.



<sup>14</sup> Out of Reach 2018: The High Cost of Housing. National Low Income Housing Coalition.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.



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# *The Intersection of Income, Housing, and Transportation*

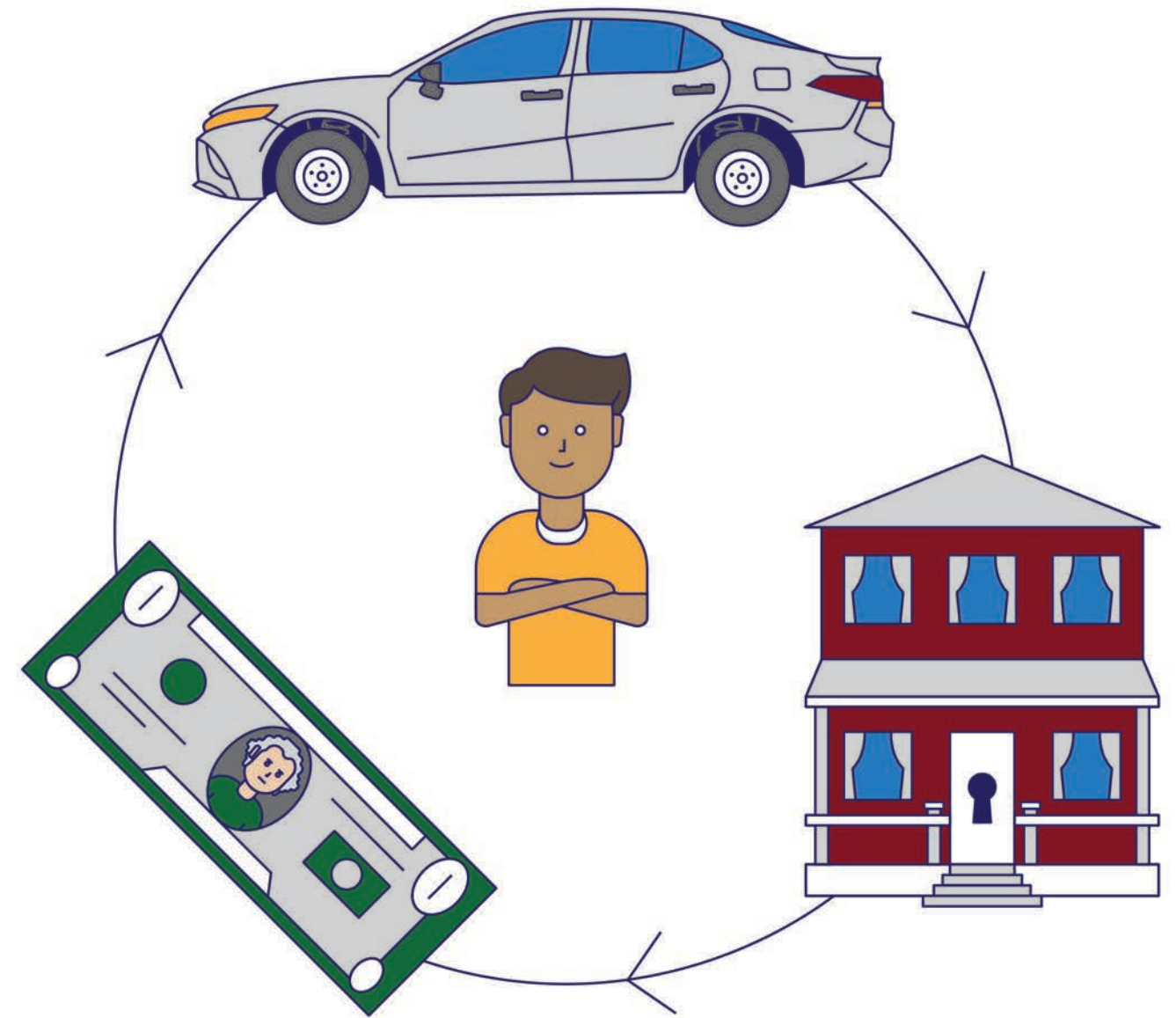
Wages, transportation, and housing all intersect to affect the experience of people in poverty. Among moderate-income Ohioans, on average 62 percent of their income is devoted to housing and transportation alone.<sup>16</sup> Having to spend such a significant portion of their income on these two essentials leaves relatively little for anything else. Simply stated, the costs of housing and transportation take up a large amount of resources in lower-income households resulting in financial challenges.

When it is difficult to find a job with good wages near where you live, there are two options: commute or move. One requires reliable and efficient transportation, the other requires affordable housing.

The nine counties in Ohio with the greatest number of jobs—which are predominantly urban areas—are also the nine counties with the largest shortages of affordable rental units for extremely low-income renters.<sup>17, 18</sup> In other words, the places people are most likely find work are also the places they are least likely to be able to live.

Without reliable transportation, whether public or private, it can be difficult to find and secure any employment, much less employment that requires a long commute. And without affordable housing, the cost of basic needs and transportation can be too overwhelming to maintain.

It is vital that all families be able to balance these components to maintain financial stability.



<sup>16</sup> H+T® Affordability Index, Center for Neighborhood Technology.

<sup>17</sup> Ohio Housing Needs Assessment, Technical Supplement to the Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Plan, Office of Housing Policy

<sup>18</sup> 2018 Civilian Labor Force Estimates, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.



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Table 1.  
Federal poverty level thresholds by household size and number of children, 2017

Household size	Number of related children under age 18							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One person, under age 65	\$12,752							
Age 65 and over	\$11,756							
Two people, under age 65	\$16,414	16,895						
Age 65 and over	\$14,816	\$16,831						
Three people	\$19,173	\$19,730	\$19,749					
Four people	\$25,283	\$25,696	\$24,858	\$24,944				
Five people	\$30,490	\$30,933	\$29,986	\$29,253	\$28,805			
Six people	\$35,069	\$35,208	\$34,482	\$33,787	\$32,753	\$32,140		
Seven people	\$40,351	\$40,603	\$39,734	\$39,129	\$38,001	\$36,685	\$35,242	
Eight people	\$45,129	\$45,528	\$44,708	\$43,990	\$42,971	\$41,678	\$40,332	\$39,990
Nine people or more	\$54,287	\$54,550	\$53,825	\$53,216	\$42,216	\$50,840	\$49,595	\$49,287

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The U.S. Census Bureau calculates the federal poverty level (FPL) thresholds and estimates annually for the previous year, based on number of adults and number of related children under 18
- The FPL is based on the cash resources shared by related individuals in a household

Table 2.  
Comparison between the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures

	Official poverty measure	Supplemental poverty measure
Measurement Units	Families and unrelated individuals	All related individuals who live at the same address and any co-resident unrelated children who are cared for by the family (such as foster children) and any co-habitors and their relatives
Poverty Threshold	3 times the cost of a minimum food diet	Mean of the 30th and 36th percentile of expenditures on food, clothing, shelter, and utilities of consumer units with exactly 2 children, multiplied by 1.2
Threshold Adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder	Geographic adjustments for differences in housing costs by tenure and a 3-parameter equivalence scale for family size and composition
Updating Thresholds	Consumer Price Index	5-year moving average of expenditures on food, clothing, shelter, and utilities
Resource Measure	Gross pre-tax cash income	Sum of cash income; plus noncash benefits that families can use to meet their food, clothing, shelter, and utilities needs; plus tax credits; minus taxes, work expenses, out-of-pocket medical expenses, and child support paid to another household

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The official measure does not account for differences in housing costs in different parts of the country
- The supplemental measure considers government assistance and necessary expenses to establish a more accurate amount of resources available

Table 3.  
Chronic and episodic poverty rates, United States, 2005–2007 and 2009–2011

	2005-2007	2009-2011
Percentage of population in poverty every month in a 36-month period (chronic poverty rate)	3.0%	3.5%
Percentage of population in poverty for at least 2 consecutive months in a 36-month period (episodic poverty rate)	271%	31.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation

Notes: Monthly poverty thresholds were calculated by multiplying the base-year annual poverty thresholds by an inflation factor relevant to the reference month and then dividing the calculated annual threshold by 12. Study was based on three-year longitudinal panels of noninstitutionalized civilians participating for 36 consecutive months.

- Using a monthly poverty threshold as opposed to an annual one allows for a deeper understanding of the duration of poverty
- The episodic poverty rate (31.6%) in 2009-2011 was twice as high as the U.S.'s official annual poverty rate in 2011
- Episodic poverty rates capture the many people who filter in and out of poverty, unlike the overall annual poverty rate

Table 4.  
Items included in the Self-Sufficiency Standard, Ohio

Cost	What is included in each budget item
Housing	Yes: Rent, utilities, and property taxes No: Cable, internet, or telephone services (telephone service is included under miscellaneous costs)
Child care	Yes: Full-time family day care for infants, full-time center care for preschoolers, and before and after school care for school-age children No: After school programs for teenagers, extracurricular activities, babysitting when not at work
Food	Yes: Groceries No: Take-out, fast-food, restaurant meals, or alcoholic beverages
Transportation	Yes: car ownership cost (per adult)—insurance, gasoline (including gasoline taxes), oil, registration, repairs, monthly payments—or public transportation when adequate (assuming only commuting to and from work and day care plus a weekly shopping trip) No: Non-essential travel or vacations
Health care	Yes: Employer-sponsored health insurance and out-of-pocket costs No: Health savings account, gym memberships, individual health insurance
Taxes	Yes: Federal and state income tax and tax credits, payroll taxes, and state and local sales taxes No: Itemized deductions, tax preparation fees or other taxes (property taxes and gasoline taxes are included under housing and transportation costs, respectively)
Miscellaneous	Yes: Clothing, shoes, paper products, diapers, nonprescription medicines, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone service No: Recreation, entertainment, pets, gifts, savings, emergencies, debt repayment (including student loans), or education

Source: University of Washington, Center for Women's Welfare, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard is a measure that identifies the minimum amount of income a given household needs to adequately meet basic needs without receiving any additional public or private assistance
- It only provides the minimum to meet daily needs and does not include any allowance for savings, college tuition, debt payments, or emergencies
- See 2015 self-sufficiency brief for details on Noble and Warren Counties: [http://oacaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/OH15\\_SSS\\_Brief\\_120815.pdf](http://oacaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/OH15_SSS_Brief_120815.pdf)

Table 5.  
Monthly expenses and self-sufficiency wages, sample counties, 2018

	Coshocton County (low)	Tuscarawas County (middle)	Warren County (high)
Monthly expenses			
Housing	\$634	\$643	\$958
Child care	\$491	\$716	\$1,014
Food	\$696	\$782	\$812
Transportation	\$482	\$482	\$535
Health Care	\$473	\$475	\$462
Miscellaneous	\$278	\$310	\$378
Taxes	\$352	\$487	\$793
Self-sufficiency wages			
Hourly wage per working adult	\$8.30	\$9.88	\$13.31
Monthly household income	\$2,923	\$3,478	\$4,685
Annual household income	\$35,078	\$41,730	\$56,220
Minimum wage and poverty threshold (for comparison)			
2018 Ohio Minimum Wage (hourly)	\$8.30	\$8.30	\$8.30
Does not work	166,802	65,551	39.3%

Sources: University of Washington, Center for Women's Welfare, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio; Ohio Department of Commerce; U.S. Census Bureau

Notes: Figures represent the monthly expenses and self-sufficiency wages for a family of two adults and two school-age children. These are not average or median amounts earned, but the amount needed to be self-sufficient for a family of four. Coshocton, Tuscarawas, and Warren Counties were chosen because they represent the low end (least expensive self-sufficiency wage), the middle (closest to the median of the self-sufficiency wages of all 88 counties), and high end (most expensive self-sufficiency wage) for that family type. Taxes were calculated as total tax burden minus tax credits (i.e., the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Child Tax Credit).

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the full costs of basic needs without help from public subsidies or informal assistance
- The measure takes into account an area's cost of living to determine the minimum amount of income needed to meet basic needs
- A family of two adults and two school-age children in Ohio needs an annual household income of at least 144% FPL to be self-sufficient (Coshocton)
- The hourly minimum wage in Ohio provides annual wages near self-sufficiency for Ohio counties on the low end of the cost range, but for counties with a higher cost of living, the minimum wage is not high enough for a family to maintain self-sufficiency

Table 6.  
Asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2002–2011

	2002	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011
Ohio	22.0%	24.2%	21.9%	27.3%	26.3%	23.7%
United States	25.2%	22.4%	22.4%	271%	26.0%	25.4%

Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; data was not collected every year

- Asset poverty is a measure of the financial cushion needed to withstand a financial crisis (i.e. medical emergency, job loss, etc.)
- One out of every four households in Ohio does not have enough combined assets to cover three months' living expenses at the FPL threshold

Table 7.  
Liquid asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2006–2011

	2006	2009	2010	2011
Ohio	39.5%	43.6%	43.2%	44.7%
United States	41.4%	43.1%	43.9%	43.5%

Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development, Assets & Opportunity Scorecard; data was not collected every year

- Liquid assets are those which can be easily exchanged for cash (e.g., gold, savings accounts, government bonds)
- Four out of every ten Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months

Table 8.  
Poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ohio	16.3%	16.0%	15.8%	14.8%	14.6%	14.0%
United States	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Both Ohio and U.S. poverty rates have decreased since 2011; the gap between the Ohio and U.S. poverty rates is 0.6%

Table 9.  
Change in poverty, Ohio, 2012-2017

	2012	2017	Change 2012 to 2017	% Change 2012 to 2017
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,227,482	11,330,762	103,280	0.9%
Persons below the poverty level	1,824,628	1,582,931	-241,697	-13.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimate

- Ohio's population is growing and fewer people (241,697) are in poverty in 2016 than were in poverty in 2011

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties

	Ohio	Adams	Allen	Ashland	Ashtabula
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	111,658,609	27,726	103,198	53,628	97,807
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	20.9%	3.5%	19.2%	4.3%	10.5%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	114,384	-574	-2,035	395	-2420
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	0.1%	-2.0%	-1.9%	0.7%	-2.4%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	1,575,401	5,092	14,723	5,837	18,127
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	13.9%	18.6%	15.2%	11.4%	19.3%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	19.8%	27.6%	23.0%	17.1%	28.4%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	7.7%	11.0%	7.6%	6.8%	9.5%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	11.1%	23.3%	12.1%	14.1%	18.8%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	28.8%	N	33.7%	N	29.9%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	14.3%	N	11.1%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	26.8%	N	24.7%	18.8%	40.1%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	289,215	1,334	2,889	1,307	3,549
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	9.8%	18.2%	10.9%	9.4%	14.2%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	5.7%	17.2%	6.3%	10.2%	11.0%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	39.7%	60.7%	42.0%	35.4%	48.0%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	6.3%	9.4%	6.9%	6.5%	10.9%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	31.2%	49.6%	35.3%	33.2%	43.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	54,077	41,644	51,325	51,103	45,157
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	5.4%	8.1%	3.2%	11.0%	7.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.7%	34.1%	38.5%	23.7%	33.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	20.2%	26.4%	20.7%	21.8%	23.7%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	6.5%	4.0%	5.0%	5.2%	3.6%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	34.6%	55.7%	38.3%	40.5%	53.1%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	12.0%	19.3%	11.4%	7.3%	18.1%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	25.7%	38.2%	27.2%	19.4%	33.2%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	6.0%	10.1%	7.9%	9.5%	10.0%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	5.0%	7.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.9%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	7.2%	22.8%	9.3%	4.1%	13.9%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	46.7%	58.8%	48.6%	35.0%	52.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	19.4%	20.3%	17.2%	18.2%	19.6%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Athens	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Butler
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	66,597	45,778	68,029	43,576	380,604
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	10.6%	4.1%	7.2%	3.5%	18.8%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	2,007	-15	-1,671	-718	10,172
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	3.1%	0.0%	-2.4%	-1.6%	2.7%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	16,259	3,936	7,114	7,219	39,242
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	28.8%	8.7%	11.1%	16.9%	10.7%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	28.5%	11.5%	17.2%	22.6%	13.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	12.9%	7.0%	9.1%	10.1%	5.5%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	28.3%	8.8%	13.5%	17.2%	11.2%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	53.9%	N	32.3%	N	22.4% 3
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	43.9%	N	N	N	17.2%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	43.2%	30.8%	N	N	31.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	2,146	921	1,652	1,724	8,006
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	17.3%	7.2%	9.4%	13.9%	8.5%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	13.0%	3.9%	5.3%	6.0%	5.2%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	56.1%	37.8%	45.6%	61.3%	37.9%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	17.9%	3.8%	5.9%	8.3%	6.5%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	49.4%	25.8%	33.4%	37.4%	27.7%
2 Median household income, 2017	42,955	63,336	52,221	48,207	64,026
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	8.4%	11.3%	13.7%	7.2%	5.4%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	38.7%	22.7%	23.7%	25.2%	39.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	24.4%	16.9%	22.9%	22.3%	18.6%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	5.4%	5.2%	7.3%	5.4%	7.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	44.1%	33.0%	43.4%	50.8%	34.7%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	13.6%	6.0%	11.7%	12.6%	8.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	23.4%	16.2%	25.4%	30.1%	23.4%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	6.9%	4.3%	7.1%	8.3%	6.8%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	6.1%	3.7%	6.3%	5.7%	4.4%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	13.0%	3.9%	8.1%	9.4%	3.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	58.1%	36.7%	42.3%	45.0%	46.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	19.6%	15.2%	13.7%	22.1%	18.3%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Carroll	Champaign	Clark	Clermont	Clinton
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	27,385	38,840	134,557	204,21	42,009
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	4.0%	6.7%	15.8%	6.4%	6.5%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-1,155	-721	-2,558	4,774	206
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-4.0%	-1.8%	-1.9%	2.4%	0.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	3,518	4,190	20,082	17,597	5,314
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	13.0%	11.0%	15.4%	8.7%	13.0%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	19.9%	16.7%	22.0%	12.2%	20.0%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	7.5%	5.2%	7.7%	6.8%	7.2%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	14.2%	10.8%	14.8%	9.6%	14.1%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	N	N	29.4%	16.0%	19.0%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	7.8%	2.8%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	N	30.4%	28.2%	15.8%	24.7%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	851	892	4,349	3,749	1,242
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	10.9%	8.3%	12.1%	6.9%	11.2%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	10.8%	6.3%	7.9%	4.5%	6.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	58.4%	35.1%	40.0%	32.6%	46.7%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	5.1%	4.7%	7.9%	4.4%	6.9%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	35.1%	29.5%	38.3%	24.5%	36.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	51,296	54,335	47,654	66,193	50,794
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	8.9%	5.0%	4.8%	9.1%	7.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	35.7%	36.3%	42.3%	37.2%	36.6%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	21.9%	18.9%	22.7%	17.6%	21.5%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	4.2%	5.7%	4.3%	7.6%	4.7%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	47.0%	35.9%	38.4%	33.8%	41.2%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	9.8%	9.3%	12.6%	6.6%	13.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	23.1%	21.7%	32.7%	19.6%	27.9%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	11.5%	6.1%	7.3%	5.9%	7.4%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	5.9%	4.2%	4.8%	4.4%	5.4%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	8.6%	7.7%	8.4%	3.1%	12.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	37.3%	39.8%	47.3%	42.9%	44.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	17.7%	19.1%	17.9%	18.1%	20.4%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Columbiana	Coshocton	Crawford	Cuyahoga	Darke
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	103,077	36,544	41,746	1,248,514	51,536
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	5.9%	4.1%	4.6%	40.8%	3.9%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-3,508	-276	-1,032	-17,696	-972
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-1.9%	-1.4%	-2.4%	-0.7%	-3.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	14,948	5,665	6,357	221,287	4,693
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	15.1%	15.7%	15.5%	18.1%	9.2%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	23.7%	23.9%	25.3%	27.1%	12.5%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	7.3%	7.7%	10.5%	10.7%	5.2%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	14.5%	14.9%	15.9%	10.8%	11.2%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	53.6%	N	N	33.4%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	N	14.2%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	25.1%	N	7.9%	28.6%	27.6%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	3,165	931	1,401	42,654	1,091
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	11.1%	9.6%	12.1%	14.0%	7.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	7.2%	10.2%	8.5%	7.1%	6.8%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	47.8%	42.4%	54.5%	44.1%	37.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	6.9%	5.8%	7.6%	8.7%	4.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	37.6%	40.9%	38.6%	36.3%	32.9%
2 Median household income, 2017	43,123	44,471	45,395	46,918	53,954
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.5%	3.5%	7.9%	3.9%	12.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	29.9%	40.3%	34.5%	39.9%	23.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	23.2%	22.0%	22.6%	21.2%	19.5%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	5.1%	1.8%	3.8%	7.4%	4.1%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	45.7%	51.4%	49.9%	34.3%	34.3%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	14.8%	16.5%	14.1%	17.3%	6.4%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	28.6%	31.2%	30.3%	31.5%	19.9%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	8.7%	12.9%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	6.0%	6.8%	5.7%	5.9%	4.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	11.9%	13.3%	10.5%	8.7%	6.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	45.5%	40.1%	39.2%	50.4%	41.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	16.1%	18.1%	17.0%	23.0%	15.9%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Defiance	Delaware	Erie	Fairfield	Fayette
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	38,156	200,464	74,817	154,733	28,752
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	13.4%	14.7%	16.6%	13.8%	7.4%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-641	19,316	-1,587	7,461	-2
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-1.7%	10.7%	-2.1%	5.1%	0.0%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	3,547	9,502	9,065	13,614	4,370
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	9.5%	4.8%	12.4%	9.0%	15.6%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	14.5%	5.3%	18.2%	12.3%	24.3%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	5.1%	4.5%	5.5%	5.9%	6.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	10.4%	4.9%	10.5%	9.5%	16.5%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	31.3%	10.7%	30.8%	11.6%	22.0%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	1.3%	N	9.1%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	13.8%	15.3%	32.5%	17.0%	45.9%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	882	1,758	1,869	2,890	1,081
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	8.3%	3.4%	9.4%	7.2%	13.5%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	4.5%	2.1%	4.0%	3.7%	8.7%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	48.8%	19.6%	43.8%	34.9%	45.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	3.8%	2.3%	5.8%	4.0%	8.4%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	27.0%	12.3%	29.9%	26.0%	38.3%
2 Median household income, 2017	59,538	107,676	54,849	67,276	46,067
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	11.8%	7.5%	5.8%	6.0%	2.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	27.1%	27.4%	37.3%	34.6%	51.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	19.5%	13.2%	20.0%	17.4%	22.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	4.9%	8.7%	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	38.5%	12.4%	34.0%	33.9%	46.0%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	0.0%	2.6%	11.9%	7.8%	15.4%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	22.0%	8.1%	24.2%	21.9%	33.4%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	6.9%	4.0%	6.9%	5.7%	8.7%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.9%	3.5%	6.2%	4.3%	4.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	7.7%	2.0%	7.4%	6.8%	14.1%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	39.3%	39.7%	43.3%	48.1%	45.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	15.4%	19.4%	17.6%	18.6%	19.6%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Franklin	Fulton	Gallia	Geauga	Greene
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	1,291,981	42,289	29,973	93,918	166,752
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	36.6%	11.0%	6.6%	4.5%	16.1%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	93,373	-35	-896	142	2,446
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	7.8%	-0.1%	-2.9%	0.2%	1.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	201,260	3,430	5,528	5,933	15,587
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	16.0%	8.2%	19.0%	6.4%	9.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	22.5%	10.9%	27.2%	7.2%	11.7%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.9%	5.7%	14.5%	5.2%	6.4%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	11.5%	9.3%	20.1%	6.2%	10.9%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	29.9%	N	33.4%	21.9%	24.8%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	17.1%	N	N	7.5%	12.1%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	29.0%	23.7%	N	8.9%	13.3%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	35,276	938	1,236	1,129	3,660
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	12.1%	7.8%	15.7%	4.3%	8.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	7.4%	6.0%	15.6%	3.0%	5.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	39.5%	39.5%	61.7%	31.3%	44.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	7.8%	4.4%	6.4%	2.5%	6.3%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	33.7%	26.5%	40.6%	20.2%	25.3%
2 Median household income, 2017	59,214	59,214	43,149	82,744	68,040
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	3.6%	11.4%	6.3%	10.0%	4.8%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	41.8%	22.9%	37.7%	18.9%	38.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	19.6%	17.9%	24.6%	16.2%	18.6%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	6.7%	7.2%	5.2%	5.8%	8.0%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	35.1%	33.2%	56.4%	16.1%	24.8%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	12.6%	7.0%	22.6%	3.1%	6.8%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	27.1%	17.5%	36.1%	9.0%	18.0%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	9.0%	4.9%	11.1%	10.3%	5.6%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.0%	4.9%	6.7%	4.8%	4.3%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	6.4%	5.3%	14.3%	2.9%	3.6%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	45.6%	42.1%	42.7%	40.6%	42.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	20.7%	16.0%	18.9%	20.9%	16.6

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Guernsey	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	39,093	813,822	75,754	31,364	15,216
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	5.2%	34.6%	10.7%	4.9%	5.0%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-778	11,504	311	-262	-468
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-2.0%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.8%	-3.0%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	7,042	128,431	7,150	4,613	1,916
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	18.2%	16.2%	9.7%	15.8%	12.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	27.0%	25.4%	12.4%	21.2%	21.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.3%	9.2%	5.6%	7.8%	10.4%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	19.2%	10.6%	11.4%	16.3%	15.5%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	N	32.7%	20.6%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	13.5%	19.1%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	N	27.4%	25.5%	N	N
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	1,749	23,884	1,516	949	427
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	16.5%	12.2%	7.6%	12.5%	9.9%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	11.4%	4.9%	2.9%	14.4%	7.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	62.3%	43.8%	49.0%	39.2%	N
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	8.7%	8.4%	5.4%	7.0%	6.8%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	40.9%	33.6%	29.7%	37.1%	36.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	43,733	55,178	54,386	47,185	48,160
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	3.7%	13.2%	8.4%	8.3
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.4%	43.6%	25.7%	27.4%	21.7%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	25.1%	20.3%	18.8%	20.6%	24.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	4.0%	7.5%	5.5%	4.5%	5.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	51.0%	35.5%	29.9%	45.2%	35.5%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	13.6%	12.8%	7.3%	10.2%	14.9%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	32.4%	28.9%	19.6%	22.7%	28.7%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	9.0%	7.3%	6.0%	9.6%	9.0%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	6.1%	4.4%	3.6%	5.0%	6.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	13.9%	3.8%	6.3%	9.3%	13.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	53.1%	47.9%	39.2%	40.3%	38.4%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	16.7%	21.6%	17.2%	17.4%	17.1%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Henry	Highland	Hocking	Holmes	Huron
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	27,185	42,971	28,474	43,957	58,494
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	9.9%	2.1%	3.5%	4.8%	10.1%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-623	18	-828	832	-666
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-2.2%	0.0%	-2.8%	1.9%	-1.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	2,194	7,134	4,074	3,885	8,555
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	8.2%	16.8%	14.5%	9.0%	14.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	11.1%	25.4%	22.1%	13.6%	23.8%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	6.9%	11.6%	7.3%	12.1%	7.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	8.4%	21.3%	13.9%	11.8%	14.0%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	N	21.9%	N	N	32.9%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	15.3%	N	N	N	26.9%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	453	1,790	804	929	1,695
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	5.8%	16.1%	10.4%	9.1%	10.8%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	3.5%	15.6%	6.2%	10.2%	7.6%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	29.8%	51.0%	41.2%	N	45.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	4.3%	9.5%	6.3%	3.5%	6.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	24.6%	41.6%	34.6%	32.3%	35.6%
2 Median household income, 2017	57,678	43,840	48,397	61,593	48,244
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	12.2%	14.1%	7.6%	10.0%	7.2%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	12.2%	30.4%	39.1%	17.9%	29.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	18.6%	24.5%	22.1%	18.7%	20.8%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	7.4%	3.4%	4.0%	3.0%	4.8%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	31.5%	46.8%	51.6%	33.7%	43.2%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	5.6%	15.4%	0.0%	2.9%	12.6%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	16.3%	33.7%	34.5%	10.0%	26.3%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	4.5%	9.5%	8.5%	40.2%	8.4%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	5.2%	6.0%	5.4%	3.6%	6.5%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	5.1%	15.1%	16.1%	4.3%	8.8%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	35.9%	49.2%	36.0%	35.8%	42.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	17.3%	23.3%	19.7	17.7%	19.9%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Jackson	Jefferson	Knox	Lake	Lawrence
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	32,449	66,359	61,261	230,117	60,249
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	4.0%	9.6%	4.6%	11.6%	5.4%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-427	-2,166	521	632	-1,890
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-1.3%	-3.2%	0.9%	0.3%	-3.0%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	5,707	11,251	6,165	19,693	11,563
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	17.9%	17.6%	10.7%	8.7%	19.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	26.4%	26.2%	16.2%	12.4%	26.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	12.7%	8.4%	8.4%	6.1%	11.4%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	20.1%	15.9%	13.3%	7.4%	18.4%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	N	36.0%	N	26.5%	26.5%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	N	8.0%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	N	54.4%	19.9%	17.8%	8.7%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	1,302	2,196	1,556	3,408	2,300
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	14.6%	12.5%	10.2%	5.5%	14.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	12.0%	7.7%	5.6%	4.1%	8.8%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	51.0%	51.3%	54.9%	26.9%	48.5%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	10.6%	8.5%	6.3%	3.9%	7.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	45.4%	37.6%	31.6%	23.4%	40.9%
2 Median household income, 2017	44,671	43,520	52,061	60,521	43,108
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	11.9%	6.6%	9.4%	10.0%	5.7%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	37.1%	34.7%	20.6%	27.5%	35.1%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	27.1%	24.5%	20.8%	17.0%	22.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	4.6%	5.6%	5.6%	7.7%	4.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	49.8%	58.0%	38.5%	28.8%	49.5%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	18.9%	19.9%	9.1%	7.0%	19.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	37.1%	32.5%	22.9%	16.0%	35.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	9.7%	7.0%	10.1%	5.8%	7.8%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	7.1%	7.3%	4.5%	5.2%	5.8%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	18.5%	13.6%	7.7%	3.4%	18.6%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	47.2%	43.5%	43.9%	46.4%	44.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	20.0%	16.0%	20.1%	20.2%	19.2%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Licking	Logan	Lorain	Lucas	Madison
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	173,448	45,325	307,924	430,887	44,036
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	9.6%	6.6%	21.7%	31.2%	11.7%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	5,880	-84	6,287	-5,786	1,054
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	3.5%	-0.2%	2.1%	-1.3%	2.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	15,130	4,951	40,404	75,376	3,743
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	8.9%	11.1%	13.5%	17.9%	9.6%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	12.4%	16.7%	20.1%	25.6%	13.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%	9.5%	5.0%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	11.4%	13.1%	10.9%	13.7%	9.6%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	12.0%	19.6%	34.5%	37.2%	40.4%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	2.3%	N	20.6%	23.4%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	17.4%	35.8%	25.8%	29.1%	19.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	3,746	1,321	8,015	16,493	801
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	8.3%	10.3%	10.0%	15.4%	7.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	6.2%	9.4%	4.9%	9.1%	5.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	38.7%	44.8%	43.4%	46.7%	41.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	5.0%	7.5%	6.3%	9.2%	5.4
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	28.4%	31.4%	29.3%	39.0%	25.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	62,658	54,782	55,443	47,562	69,937
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.7%	6.5%	5.0%	4.4%	9.7%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.5%	30.9%	38.4%	44.4%	35.5%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	19.7%	20.1%	20.2%	22.1%	18.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	6.3%	6.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.8%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	36.0%	42.6%	30.2%	36.0%	29.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	7.8%	11.4%	11.8%	17.6%	8.9%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	22.6%	22.2%	23.1%	34.3%	18.9%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	7.4%	9.3%	5.9%	7.3%	7.7%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.2%	4.1%	6.2%	5.9%	3.8%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	6.1%	9.1%	6.3%	9.1%	8.4%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	46.9%	40.4%	51.8%	48.7%	33.4%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	18.0%	18.3%	18.6%	20.8%	18.4%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Mahoning	Marion	Medina	Meigs	Mercer
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	229,796	64,967	178,371	23,080	40,873
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	23.9%	11.7%	6.1%	3.4%	4.5%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-5,861	-1,300	4,768	-491	173
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-2.5%	-2.0%	2.7%	-2.1%	0.4%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	40,879	9,699	10,629	4,531	2,793
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	18.4%	16.5%	6.0%	19.9%	6.9%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	28.9%	23.6%	7.6%	32.2%	9.7%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.6%	7.9	4.6%	10.2%	6.2%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	12.7%	15.8%	5.6%	22.3%	7.3%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	40.7%	32.7%	29.0%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	10.6%	N	10.8%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	34.0%	20.8%	10.8%	N	25.2%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	8,087	1,898	1,919	1,103	555
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	13.5%	11.7%	4.0%	17.4%	4.9%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	6.7%	9.1%	2.9%	14.5%	2.9%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	48.9%	48.4%	27.6%	61.1%	38.0%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	7.6%	8.4%	2.4%	9.3%	2.8%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	38.2%	39.1%	17.6%	44.9%	24.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	43,904	46,450	72,926	42,200	60,055
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.0%	6.0%	11.3%	10.0%	12.2%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.8%	39.1%	29.4%	25.0%	19.4%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	23.1%	22.3%	15.9%	25.5%	16.1%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	6.2%	5.4%	8.4%	4.8%	7.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	42.2%	39.0%	20.5%	43.9%	24.0%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	18.5%	15.4%	5.0%	22.1%	4.6%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	33.6%	32.0%	12.3%	37.2%	13.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	6.5%	7.2%	5.2%	8.3%	4.8%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	6.9%	5.1%	4.7%	8.1%	3.1%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	10.3%	11.3%	3.2%	16.1%	3.4%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	50.7%	51.2%	40.5%	49.5%	37.9
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	19.2%	17.2%	19.0%	20.6%	16.2%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Miami	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Morrow
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	105,122	13,946	531,542	14,709	34,994
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	7.6%	2.9%	29.1%	7.9%	4.0%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	2,214	-567	-2,626	-234	163
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	2.2%	-3.9%	-0.5%	-1.6%	0.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	9,387	2,080	81,984	2,961	3,849
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	9.0%	15.2%	15.9%	20.5%	11.2%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	12.0%	24.2%	23.0%	27.3%	17.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	7.0%	7.3%	8.6%	13.6%	5.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	9.4%	19.7%	13.3%	20.8%	9.7%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	17.9%	N	32.8%	29.0%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	2.0%	N	11.4%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	29.1%	N	32.6%	N	N
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	1,971	604	18,942	746	58
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	7.3%	14.3%	14.0%	17.4%	6.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	5.5%	14.4%	8.7%	17.8%	6.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	35.8%	53.4%	46.0%	N	22.3%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	3.9%	9.7%	8.3%	8.6%	3.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	29.2%	39.3%	37.2%	46.3%	29.1%
2 Median household income, 2017	60,800	44,868	48,039	41,375	55,466
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	4.4%	16.4%	3.5%	7.0%	8.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	30.2%	29.1%	40.9%	28.1%	25.0%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	18.8%	29.1%	22.0%	25.3%	18.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	5.5%	4.4%	6.2%	6.3%	7.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	32.4%	54.0%	37.0%	NA*	40.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	6.7%	13.2%	12.9%	15.6%	9.2%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	19.1%	27.1%	29.3%	31.2%	24.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	6.4%	10.2%	8.0%	9.9%	6.2%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.2%	8.5%	4.9%	6.8%	4.9%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	5.2%	11.2%	5.5%	18.2%	8.8%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	39.1%	50.8%	48.4%	46.1%	44.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	16.9%	15.4%	20.8%	18.4%	19.3%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

\*All schools in this county are covered under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and thus free and reduced-price lunch data are unavailable.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Muskingum	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding	Perry
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	86,149	14,406	40,657	18,845	36,024
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	8.4%	4.8%	7.7%	7.4%	3.3%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	361	-244	-583	-405	42
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	0.4%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-2.1%	0.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	12,470	1,893	3,561	1,902	5,585
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	14.8%	16.2%	8.9%	10.2%	15.7%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	21.5%	19.8%	12.9%	15.6%	24.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.6%	7.9%	4.7%	7.4%	12.3%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	15.2%	12.9%	9.8%	10.3%	18.7%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	25.0%	N	N	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	20.4%	N	20.1%	10.1%	N
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	2,901	305	769	388	1,468
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	12.9%	9.0%	6.5%	7.4%	14.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	7.7%	13.3%	3.6%	4.9%	10.2%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	48.3%	N	47.2%	N	52.0%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	7.7%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	8.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	38.4%	35.0%	27.1%	30.9%	42.2%
2 Median household income, 2017	44,884	44,835	55,968	52,534	51,702
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.3%	18.4%	11.2%	14.6%	8.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.9%	16.3%	18.7%	14.6%	31.4%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	22.8%	22.4%	20.5%	18.5%	23.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	5.5%	4.0%	6.8%	5.6%	5.3%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	40.1%	48.4%	35.8%	40.2%	37.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	19.3%	8.7%	7.8%	0.0%	17.6%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	34.0%	21.1%	18.3%	22.4%	31.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	7.3%	5.6%	5.7%	7.0%	7.8%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	5.7%	7.2%	6.7%	4.4%	6.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	13.2%	9.9%	5.1%	10.3%	16.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	49.6%	38.6%	43.1%	36.5	49.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	18.5%	18.5%	17.1%	16.2%	19.6%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Pickaway	Pike	Portage	Preble	Putnam
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	57,830	28,270	162,277	41,120	33,878
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	7.3%	4.7%	10.4%	3.6%	7.5%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	1,603	-226	927	-690	-313
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	2.9%	-0.8%	0.6%	-1.7%	-0.9%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	6,355	5,536	18,263	4,017	2,146
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	12.0%	20.0%	11.8%	9.9%	6.4%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	16.6%	30.5%	13.9%	13.9%	7.3%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.8%	11.0%	5.3%	6.4%	6.1%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	11.9%	19.8%	12.7%	12.3%	6.8%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	N	N	37.8%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	N	27.7%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	10.6%	N	26.2%	N	18.8%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	1,256	1,080	3,677	1,007	579
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	8.9%	14.4%	9.3%	8.8%	5.9%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	7.4%	9.3%	4.7%	5.7%	3.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	34.0%	34.4%	48.0%	41.3%	44.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	5.4%	8.8%	6.6%	4.5%	2.4%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	27.7%	43.6%	30.2%	31.6%	22.9%
2 Median household income, 2017	62,445	43,499	59,490	52,300	62,944
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	3.3%	4.4%	8.4%	10.6%	9.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	45.8%	38.6%	29.6%	29.2%	9.5%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	19.0%	24.7%	20.2%	20.1%	15.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	7.0%	4.2%	7.1%	4.8%	6.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	32.1%	58.1%	30.7%	38.9%	22.7%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	10.5%	24.1%	7.9%	9.6%	5.6%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	22.2%	40.8%	18.5%	24.0%	13.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	7.7%	10.3%	6.5%	6.9%	3.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.6%	6.9%	5.0%	4.5%	3.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	8.7%	24.2%	5.8%	6.9%	5.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	38.9%	50.4%	52.9%	43.2%	38.1%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	18.5%	17.7%	20.2%	18.9%	12.2%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Richland	Ross	Sandusky	Scioto	Seneca
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	120,589	77,313	59,195	75,929	55,243
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	14.2%	10.5%	15.6%	6.6%	10.1%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-2,036	-42	-1,259	-2,675	-841
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-1.7%	-0.1%	-2.1%	-3.4%	-1.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	15,169	11,584	6,477	15,481	7,146
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	13.4%	16.3%	11.1%	21.4%	13.6%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	20.4%	23.2%	15.6%	30.2%	17.3%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%	11.9%	7.5%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	13.7%	17.3%	11.9%	23.9%	13.4%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	35.6%	40.3%	33.5%	26.6%	57.9%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	4.9%	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	30.4%	23.2%	18.1%	32.3%	18.4%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	3,425	2,640	1,715	3,386	1,634
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	11.3%	13.2%	10.9%	17.8%	11.4%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	8.4%	7.8%	4.1%	14.6%	6.9%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	43.2%	47.8%	43.9%	60.6%	54.5%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	7.3%	7.2%	6.2%	11.0%	7.1%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	38.0%	38.6%	32.2%	44.5%	33.2%
2 Median household income, 2017	47,141	50,387	53,058	41,843	47,805
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	5.3%	5.1%	10.4%	9.0%	7.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	36.1%	36.5%	30.6%	38.2%	33.2%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	22.6%	22.9%	19.3%	25.7%	21.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	5.7%	5.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	49.2%	46.4%	41.5%	45.9%	42.4%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	15.0%	0.0%	8.5%	24.9%	11.2%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	28.4%	32.7%	22.2%	38.2%	22.5%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	9.5%	7.9%	7.0%	7.5%	5.9%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	5.5%	5.1%	4.7%	7.1%	4.8%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	9.9%	16.6%	6.8%	22.5%	6.3%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	45.2%	50.9%	40.7%	51.8%	40.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	19.0%	19.0%	16.8%	19.6%	15.0%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumbull	Tuscarawas
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	48,759	372,542	541,228	200,380	92,297
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	7.0%	13.5%	22.9%	12.8%	5.4%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	-350	-2,321	512	-6,802	-116
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	-0.7%	-0.6%	0.1%	-3.3%	-0.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	3,897	51,852	68,434	30,109	11,589
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	8.1%	14.3%	12.9%	15.4%	12.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	11.7%	22.3%	18.7%	24.1%	17.4%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	6.2%	7.3%	6.9%	7.1%	8.6%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	8.3%	11.5%	10.0%	14.6%	13.0%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	26.0%	35.0%	31.0%	39.1%	46.2%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	N	8.4%	12.6%	26.9%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	8.1%	26.4%	16.8%	29.7%	25.6%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	900	10,182	13,737	7,247	2,548
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	6.8%	10.2%	9.9%	13.1%	10.4%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	3.2%	5.6%	4.2%	7.0%	8.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	32.4%	46.8%	41.1%	54.6%	45.9%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	3.8%	5.9%	6.2%	8.0%	4.9%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	26.5%	32.6%	31.1%	36.4%	35.0%
2 Median household income, 2017	60,148	51,214	55,531	46,340	51,408
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%	8.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	26.3%	37.6%	40.3%	34.2%	26.1%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	17.6%	20.8%	19.9%	24.4%	20.7%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	6.7%	6.4%	7.0%	5.4%	5.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	32.5%	33.3%	27.1%	42.8%	40.4%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	6.9%	12.0%	10.8%	14.3%	10.8%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	18.3%	25.3%	25.5%	29.8%	22.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	4.5%	6.5%	6.8%	8.3%	9.7%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	4.1%	5.2%	5.1%	7.2%	5.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	7.8%	6.9%	6.4%	7.4%	7.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	34.2%	43.8%	47.9%	48.3%	43.5%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	15.9%	17.8%	19.5%	17.0%	17.3%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Union	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2017	56,741	28,217	13,092	228,882	60,41
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	10.0%	5.9%	3.4%	13.6%	4.9%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	4,017	-401	-129	11,627	-1,006
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	7.6%	-1.4%	-1.0%	5.4%	-1.6%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2017	2,780	3,147	2,566	10,548	8,560
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	5.2%	11.4%	19.8%	4.7%	14.6%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	5.9%	13.7%	29.0%	5.6%	20.8%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	8.4%	6.5%	10.2%	3.9%	8.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	6.9%	12.0%	21.0%	5.0%	15.1%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	26.1%	N	N	7.6%	29.4%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	2.3%	N	N	4.1%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	2.3%	30.6%	N	6.1%	30.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2017	667	678	512	2,240	1,772
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	4.7%	8.3%	14.9%	3.7%	10.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	3.5%	3.5%	14.7%	2.1%	8.7%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	25.2%	43.8%	N	26.1%	47.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	3.1%	6.1%	9.9%	2.4%	6.3%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	20.2%	35.6%	42.8%	15.1%	34.6%
2 Median household income, 2017	86,609	49,120	40,927	85,532	46,417
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	10.2%	4.7%	10.9%	9.6%	10.2%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	34.7%	34.9%	25.5%	29.4%	30.9%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	15.7%	18.9%	25.9%	14.7%	22.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	7.5%	3.0%	4.4%	8.8%	6.5%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	24.1%	40.1%	NA*	15.2%	45.8%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	4.3%	7.7%	0.0%	2.6%	12.2%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	12.6%	20.0%	41.3%	11.8%	25.1%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	5.3%	7.4%	8.9%	4.4%	8.2%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	3.7%	4.0%	6.8%	4.1%	6.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	5.2%	8.3%	23.6%	2.1%	9.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	35.9%	42.7%	59.7%	35.8%	45.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	22.3%	15.2%	21.6%	17.6%	15.7%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

\*All schools in this county are covered under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and thus free and reduced-price lunch data are unavailable.

Table 10.  
Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Wyandot
Population and population change				
1 Total population, 2017	116,038	36,784	130,492	22,029
1 Percentage minority population, 2017	6.2%	7.4%	11.7%	4.9%
1 Population change, 2012-2017	1,062	-732	2,089	-509
1 Percentage population change, 2012-2017	0.9%	-2.0%	1.6%	-2.3%
Individual poverty rates				
2 Population in poverty, 2017	14,456	3,830	13,328	1,912
2 Overall poverty rate, 2017	12.9%	10.7%	10.8%	8.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2017	17.4%	13.9%	9.5%	10.5%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2017	6.4%	7.7%	6.0%	10.3%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2017	12.6%	13.2%	12.4%	11.4%
3 Black/African American poverty rate, 2017	33.0%	N	36.9%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2017	5.7%	N	11.1%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2017	30.0%	18.2%	21.0%	3.5%
Family poverty rates				
3 Families in poverty, 2017	2,866	901	2,014	439
3 Family poverty rate, 2017	9.4%	9.2%	6.4%	7.2
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	7.7%	8.2%	4.8%	4.9%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2017	44.4%	43.8%	34.7%	30.6%
Other measures of economic need				
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2017	5.1%	6.0%	6.9%	4.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2017	32.4%	36.4%	28.5%	32.7%
2 Median household income, 2017	56,172	50,347	61,774	47,527
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	7.1%	9.4%	9.1%	11.8%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	25.2%	22.4%	26.8%	11.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2016	19.3%	20.6%	16.5%	17.2%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2016	3.5%	3.7%	7.3%	4.5%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2017	38.6%	41.4%	28.6%	30.6%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2017	8.5%	9.7%	5.0%	7.1%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2017	18.8%	22.6%	13.5%	18.3%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2017	12.8%	5.0%	5.1%	6.5%
9 Unemployment rate, 2017	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	3.7%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2017	6.5%	5.6%	3.3%	7.6%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2017	41.8%	44.6%	46.6%	29.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2017	17.7%	16.2%	17.7%	17.0%

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid, Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2016 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2012–2016 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter “N.” For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 11.  
Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2000 to 2017

	2000			2017			Change 2000-2017
Geography	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw Change
Ohio	11,046,987	2,919,858	26.4%	11,289,161	3,673,407	32.5%	6.1%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,484	13,628	49.6%	7.3%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	100,283	35,374	35.3%	4.9%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	50,941	16,931	33.2%	6.7%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	95,196	40,912	43.0%	10.5%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	55,811	27,584	49.4%	2.0%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,115	11,633	25.8%	5.5%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	64,843	21,672	33.4%	-3.5%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	43,022	16,093	37.4%	5.8%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	363,257	100,524	27.7%	6.4%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	27,405	9,612	35.1%	3.2%
Champaign	38,096	8,940	23.5%	38,088	11,226	29.5%	6.0%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	132,134	50,640	38.3%	11.5%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	200,346	49,043	24.5%	4.9%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	40,526	14,609	36.0%	11.0%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	100,743	37,830	37.6%	4.9%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,133	14,763	40.9%	8.9%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	41,551	16,018	38.6%	8.2%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,230,956	447,443	36.3%	7.3%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	51,089	16,806	32.9%	6.7%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	37,514	10,145	27.0%	7.5%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	190,141	23,442	12.3%	1.2%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	74,219	22,224	29.9%	6.8%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	148,545	38,695	26.0%	6.8%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,005	10,738	38.3%	9.2%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,223,993	412,395	33.7%	7.5%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	41,713	11,064	26.5%	6.4%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	29,364	11,914	40.6%	-0.3%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	93,031	18,792	20.2%	4.2%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	155,84	39,470	25.3%	4.3%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	38,809	15,877	40.9%	-0.5%
Hamilton	826,628	214,755	26.0%	791,027	265,613	33.6%	7.6%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	73,093	21,716	29.7%	7.9%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	29,208	10,825	37.1%	5.2%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	15,107	5,438	36.0%	-1.1%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	26,943	6,640	24.6%	2.8%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	42,354	17,605	41.6%	8.4%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	27,823	9,633	34.6%	1.6
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	42,882	13,871	32.3%	-7.7%
Huron	58,652	15,44	26.3%	57,822	20,590	35.6%	9.3%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	32,108	14,584	45.4%	6.4%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	64,873	24,364	37.6%	2.6%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	57,533	18,156	31.6%	2.1%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	226,389	52,943	23.4%	7.1%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	60,149	24,611	40.9%	-1.2%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	166,495	47,282	28.4%	5.9%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	44,684	14,038	31.4%	7.1%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	296,057	86,629	29.3%	6.0%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	423,275	164,927	39.0%	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data 2000; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Notes: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 32.7%, or an 8.6% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2017 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data

Table 11.  
Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2000 to 2017

Geography	2000			2017			Change 2000-2017
	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw Change
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	38,471	9,618	25.0%	2.1%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	224,710	85,785	38.2%	7.1%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	59,446	23,215	39.1%	11.7%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	174,745	30,769	17.6%	3.3%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	23,002	10,322	44.9%	0.1%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	40,213	9,632	24.0%	2.9%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	102,781	29,966	29.2%	7.5%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	14,055	5,520	39.3%	1.3%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	515,805	191,773	37.2%	10.4%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	14,451	6,692	46.3%	3.1%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	34,520	10,041	29.1%	3.0%
Muskingum	81,903	26,560	32.4%	83,570	32,093	38.4%	6.0%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	11,917	4,166	35.0%	-0.9%
Ottawa	40,239	7,919	19.7%	40,229	10,888	27.1%	7.4%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,783	5,801	30.9%	4.9%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	35,555	15,007	42.2%	7.9%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	52,093	14,428	27.7%	1.6%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	27,763	12,104	43.6%	2.4%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	154,907	46,797	30.2%	6.5%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,596	12,846	31.6%	9.1%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	33,688	7,728	22.9%	3.4%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	113,627	43,224	38.0%	8.3%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	71,020	27,423	38.6%	7.0%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	58,345	18,761	32.2%	8.2%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	72,911	32,454	44.5%	1.9%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	52,490	17,434	33.2%	5.1%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	48,191	12,758	26.5%	5.3%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	364,660	119,020	32.6%	6.8%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	532,372	165,678	31.1%	6.7%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	199,476	72,703	36.4%	8.1%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	91,132	31,906	35.0%	4.3%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	51,313	10,360	20.2%	3.7%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	27,887	9,921	35.6%	12.1%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	13,024	5,579	42.8%	0.1%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	216,399	32,632	15.1%	1.5%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	58,995	20,405	34.6%	1.5%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	112,016	36,298	32.4%	6.7%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	35,743	13,001	36.4%	12.3%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	122,541	34,970	28.5%	5.6%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,798	7,127	32.7%	8.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data 2000; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013-2017

Notes: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 32.7%, or an 8.6% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2017 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data

Table 12.  
Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2000 to 2017

Geography	Under age 6		Ages 6 to 11		Ages 12 to 17		All Children under 18
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total	807,175		852,309		894,238		2,553,722
In poverty	187,442	23.2%	177,458	20.8%	148,338	16.6%	513,238

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Younger children have consistently experienced higher rates of poverty than older children, and higher rates than adults
- The poverty rate for children under age 6 is 23.2% compared to 16.6% for middle and high school age kids in Ohio

Table 13.  
Child food insecurity, Ohio and the United States, 2016

	Population under age 18, 2016	Number of children experiencing food insecurity	Child food insecurity rate	Food insecure children likely eligible for any federal food assistance	Food insecure children likely ineligible for any federal food assistance
Ohio	2,605,714	528,960	20.3%	66.0%	34.0%
United States	73,804,906	12,938,000	17.5%	80.0%	20.0%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2017 report (data from 2015)

Notes: Food insecurity is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as having limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Federal food assistance programs include: the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or food stamps; the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); the National School Lunch Program (NSLP); and various other federal child nutrition programs. The income eligibility criteria for federal food assistance varies by state and program. For instance, in Ohio the SNAP threshold is 130% FPL, while the threshold for other nutrition programs (such as WIC and NSLP) is 185% FPL. Nationally, the highest threshold for any federal food assistance varies by state and is either 185% or 200% FPL.

- The child food insecurity rate in Ohio remains higher than the child food insecurity rate for the country as a whole
- Food insecure children in Ohio are also less likely to be eligible for federal food assistance than children in the U.S. in general (33% compared to 20%)

Table 14.  
Income to poverty ratio by age group, Ohio, 2017

Geography	Under age 6		Under age 18		Ages 18 to 64		Age 65 and over		Total all ages
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total	809,305		2,558,132		6,913,724		1,815,545		11,287,401
Below 50% FPL	94,639	11.7%	235,276	9.2%	430,348	6.2%	47,088	2.6%	712,712
Below 100% FPL	187,442	23.2%	513,238	20.1%	925,669	13.4%	144,024	7.9%	1,582,931
Below 200% FPL	362,191	44.8%	1,043,121	40.8%	1,978,461	28.6%	509,552	28.1%	3,531,134

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Six out of every hundred Ohioans live in extreme poverty, at less than half the federal poverty level
- Three out of every ten Ohioans live below 200% of the federal poverty level



Table 15.  
Income to poverty ratio by age group, Ohio, 2017

Geography	White (non-Hispanic)		Black/African-American		Asian		Mixed race		Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total	8,971,954		1,375,348		252,439		328,262		423,405
In poverty	960,351	10.7%	395,660	28.8%	36,113	14.3%	87,323	26.6%	113,301

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Black or African American residents have the highest poverty rate at 28.8%
- The poverty rate among Asian Ohioans is closest to non-Hispanic Whites, at 14.3%

Table 16.  
Poverty by race/ethnicity and age, Ohio, 2017

Persons in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black/African-American	Asian	Mixed race	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All age groups	1,582,931	960,351	395,660	36,113	87,323	113,301
Under age 6	187,442	88,868	56,885	3,171	23,720	19,676
Under age 18	513,238	251,738	153,859	7,231	56,481	53,361
Ages 18 to 64	925,669	599,206	216,332	26,034	28,881	55,543
Age 65 and older	144,024	109,407	25,469	2,848	1,961	4,397
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	14.0%	10.7%	28.8%	14.3%	26.6%	26.8%
Under age 6	23.2%	15.7%	47.7%	15.2%	39.5%	38.5%
Under age 18	20.1%	13.8%	42.1%	12.8%	33.5%	34.3%
Ages 18 to 64	13.4%	10.9%	25.5%	14.9%	19.7%	22.7%
Age 65 and older	7.7%	6.6%	15.6%	13.4%	14.5%	18.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Among Asian Ohioans, adults age 18 to 64 have a higher poverty rate (14.9%) than children under age 18 (12.8%)
- Adults age 65 and older have the lowest poverty rate in every racial/ethnic group except Asian Ohioans

Table 17.  
Poverty by family type, Ohio, 2017

	Married couples with no related children in their care		Married couples with related children in their care		Single men with related children in their care		Single women with related children in their care	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	
Total	1,316,181		820,620		126,855		377,279	
In poverty	37,625	2.9%	46,778	5.7%	23,691	18.7%	149,736	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- As expected, married couples with no children have the lowest poverty rate of any family structure (2.9%)
- Single women with children under 18 have a poverty rate over twice that of single men with children under 18 (39.7% and 18.7% respectively)

Table 18.  
Poverty by race/ethnicity of householder and family type, Ohio, 2017

Families in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black/African-American	Asian	Mixed race	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All families	289,955	177,370	77,385	6,033	8,533	20,743
Married couples with no related children in their care	37,625	30,185	4,209	1,708	789	583
Married couples with related children in their care	46,778	30,785	6,135	2,721	954	6,050
Single men with related children in their care	23,691	14,376	6,172	427	1,336	1,885
Single women with related children in their care	149,736	81,913	52,135	930	5,033	11,112
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families	9.8%	7.3%	24.2%	10.2%	18.9%	24.7%
Married couples with no related children in their care	2.9%	2.5%	5.9%	8.0%	7.3%	3.4%
Married couples with related children in their care	5.7%	4.4%	12.4%	9.1%	7.6%	19.8%
Single men with related children in their care	18.7%	25.3%	30.2%	33.9%	20.7%	27.4%
Single women with related children in their care	39.7%	35.8%	45.2%	30.0%	44.7%	50.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Poverty rates for Asian single mother households are the lowest at 30.0% (compared to other single woman with related children under 18 households)
- Hispanic/Latino families have the highest overall poverty rates, and over half of Hispanic/Latino households with single women with related children in their care fall below the poverty line (50.3%)

Table 19.  
Poverty by employment type, Ohio, 2017

	Worked full-time, year-round		Worked part-time or part-year		Unemployed
	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total persons age 16 and older	3,913,871		2,158,078		3,011,613
In poverty	97,919	2.5%	388,121	18.0%	628,857

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- The poverty rate among people employed part-time or part-year is over seven times higher than the poverty rate among people working full-time year round

Table 20.  
Poverty by number of wage-earners, work experience, and family type, Ohio, 2017

	Total families	Families in poverty	Poverty rate
Married couple	2,136,801	84,403	3.9%
Both work, full or part time	1,183,775	15,700	1.3%
One spouse work	576,637	36,007	6.2%
Neither work	376,389	32,696	8.7%
Single male householder	228,915	34,224	15.0%
Works full time	137,022	6,366	4.6%
Works part time	40,556	12,920	31.9%
Does not work	51,337	14,938	29.1%
Single female householder	585,454	171,328	29.3%
Works full time	268,782	30,653	11.4%
Works part time	149,870	75,124	50.1%
Does not work	166,802	65,551	39.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- There are twice as many single female householders in poverty than married couple families in poverty (171,328 compared to 84,403) although there are over three and a half times as many married couple families than there are single female householders

Table 21.  
Poverty by educational attainment, Ohio, 2017

	No high school diploma or GED		High school diploma or GED		Some college or associate degree		Bachelor's degree or higher
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total persons age 25 and older							
In poverty	201,196	27.3%	347,263	13.4%	227,126	10.0%	84,524

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Poverty rates decrease as educational attainment increases  
- More than one quarter of Ohioans without a high school diploma or equivalency live in poverty

Table 22.  
Seniors living in poverty by sex, Ohio, 2017

	Female, 65 and older		Male, 65 and older		Total, age 65 and older
	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total seniors	953,163		773,001		1,726,164
In poverty	92,165	8.8%	51,859	6.3%	144,024

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- The poverty rate for women age 65 and older is 40% higher than the poverty rate for men of the same age

Table 23.  
Supply of Rental Units Affordable and Available to Low-Income Renters by Income, 2017

Income threshold	Renter-occupied households	Affordable and available rental units	Surplus (Shortage of affordable and available rental units)	Affordable and available units per 100 renter households
At or below 30% AMI	450,759	188,147	(262,612)	42
At or below 50% AMI	708,362	541,582	(166,780)	76
At or below 80% AMI	1,044,784	1,070,438	25,544	102

Source: 2017 The Gap Report, National Low Income Housing Coalition

- For the lowest-income renter households in Ohio, there are only 42 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households.

Table 24.  
Mode of commuting, 2017

	Drive alone		Carpool		Public transportation		Walked		Taxi, motorcycle, bike, other
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Total	4,552,200	83.7%	417,349	7.7%	79,572	1.5%	96,465	1.8%	65,232
In poverty	245,012	69.7%	42,893	12.2%	18,414	5.2%	21,231	6.0%	10,724

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Those below the poverty level were over three times as likely to use public transit or walk to their jobs.